

Raritan Bay Slag Superfund Site Old Bridge/ Sayreville, New Jersey

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Community Involvement Plan



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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances Disease Registry
CAG	Community Advisory Group
CDM	CDM Federal Programs Corporation
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CERCLIS	CERCLA Information System
CIC	community involvement coordinator
CIP	community involvement plan
EMS	Emergency Medical System
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ERRD	EPA's Emergency and Remedial Response Division
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NJDEP	New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
NJDHSS	New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPL	National Priorities List
OSC	on-scene coordinator
PAD	EPA Region 2 Public Affairs Division
PRP	potentially responsible party
RI/FS	remedial investigation/feasibility study
ROD	record of decision
RPM	remedial project manager
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
the site	Raritan Bay Slag Superfund Site
US	United States
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service

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Section 1

Introduction

This document, the Raritan Bay Slag Community Involvement Plan (CIP), has been prepared as part of the Federal Superfund Program which is administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This CIP has been prepared to identify efforts the EPA will take to inform and involve the community in major decisions regarding investigation and cleanup activities at the Raritan Bay Slag Superfund Site (site) located in Old Bridge and Sayreville, Middlesex County, New Jersey.

The CIP provides up-to-date information that will be useful in planning, executing, and assessing the best ways to communicate with the public about activities at the site. The CIP is written primarily for the use of EPA's community involvement coordinator (CIC) and remedial project manager (RPM); the USACE's project manager; State of New Jersey personnel; and contractors. However, it can also be a useful tool for other stakeholders, such as interested members of the general public.

This CIP has been prepared in accordance with the Superfund Community Involvement Handbook (EPA, 2002). The handbook outlines the community involvement requirements stipulated in the National Contingency Plan (NCP), the regulations that govern Superfund. The CIP also embraces the goals of EPA's Community Engagement Initiative –Action Plan issues in May 2010.

The CIP is used by EPA in conducting community involvement activities as part of the Superfund process. The NCP requires a CIP for all removal actions lasting longer than 120 days and for all sites listed on the National Priorities List (NPL). The CIP serves as a basis for identifying community concerns and planning two-way communication, so that the community gets the information it wants in a format that best fits its needs. Community involvement staff strives to anticipate, identify, and acknowledge areas of conflict so that decisions can be made with full understanding of community views.

EPA is committed to fully involving community members in site activities and decisions. EPA Region 2 will be responsible for implementing the community involvement program outlined in this CIP, with the support of the USACE and CDM.

The CIP includes:

- **Section 1 - Introduction.** Describes the purpose and structure of the CIP and provides EPA's model for public involvement.
- **Section 2- Site Background.** Provides a brief overview of the site background, including site history, site description and location, and site inspections and cleanup activities.
- **Section 3 - Community Background.** Describes the communities located in the vicinity of the site, their concerns, and the community involvement activities conducted to date.

- **Section 4 - Community Involvement Program.** Describes the main community involvement issues at the site and the activities tailored to promote effective community involvement, based on the community's needs.

An overview of EPA's mission, commitment to public involvement, the Superfund process is provided in Appendix A. It is meant to provide background information for members of the public who may be reading the CIP. Contact information for the site is found in Appendix B (Federal, State, and County Stakeholders), Appendix C (Elected Officials), Appendix D (Media), and Appendix E (Information Repositories).

Section 2

Site Background

This section provides a brief overview of the site background, including site history, site description and location, and site inspections and cleanup activities.

2.1 Site History

The site is located in Old Bridge, and Sayreville, New Jersey (Figure 2-1). It encompasses wetlands, shoreline and beaches, upland areas adjacent to the shore, and sediments in the near-shore of Raritan Bay. Approximately 40 years ago, slag from a secondary lead smelter was used to construct a seawall along Raritan Bay and to augment a jetty on the western side of the Cheesequake Creek inlet. In the secondary lead smelter process, lead-acid batteries and other lead-containing material were melted in a smelter kettle. The valuable metals were skimmed from the top, and the residue on the bottom, the slag, formed a hard material when cooled. The dense rock-like properties of the slag made it an attractive material to use for seawall and jetty construction.

In the decades since the placement of the slag at the site, heavy metals, including lead, arsenic, antimony, chromium, and copper, leached from the slag into the surrounding Raritan Bay surface water and sediments, and near-shore soils. In addition to the leaching of soluble metals, particles from the slag eroded and mixed into the sediments and soils as the slag weathered in the saltwater conditions. The leaching characteristics of the slag material have been confirmed through Toxicity Characteristics Leaching Procedure testing and neutral salt extraction analysis indicating that metals leached from the slag under environmental conditions.

The Margaret's Creek wetland area, east of the seawall, contains waste materials including lead-acid battery casings. Elevated levels of lead and other metals were detected in samples collected in connection with work on a force main that traverses the area.

2.2 Site Description and Location

The site is located on the shore of Raritan Bay, in the eastern part of Old Bridge Township within the Laurence Harbor section in Middlesex County, New Jersey. A small portion of the northern end of the site, the western jetty at the Cheesequake Creek Inlet, is located in the Borough of Sayreville (Figure 2-2). The site is bordered to the north by Raritan Bay and to the east, west and south by residential properties. State Highway 35 is located to the south beyond the residential properties.

The site is approximately 1.5 miles in length and consists of the waterfront area between Margaret's Creek and the area just beyond the western jetty at the Cheesequake Creek Inlet. The portion of the site in Laurence Harbor is part of Old Bridge Waterfront Park. The park includes walking paths, a playground area, several

public beaches, and three jetties, not including the two jetties at the Cheesequake Creek Inlet.

The park waterfront is protected by the seawall, which is partially constructed with pieces of slag from blast furnace bottoms deposited along the beachfront in the late 1960s and early 1970s. The western jetty at the Cheesequake Creek Inlet and the adjoining waterfront area west of the jetty are located in Sayreville, and also contain slag. The seawall, jetties, beach area east of the Cheesequake Creek Inlet, and the western jetty at the Cheesequake Creek Inlet are popular fishing areas. The beaches east of the Cheesequake Creek Inlet and west of the seawall appear to be the most popular for swimming.

2.3 Site Inspections and Cleanup Activity

2.3.1 2007

In 2007, elevated levels of lead, antimony, arsenic, chromium, and copper were identified by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) in the soil along the seawall and at the edge of the beach near the western end of the seawall. Shortly thereafter, Old Bridge Township placed a temporary “snow” fence in this area, posted “Keep-off” signs in the park along the split rail fence that borders the edge of the seawall, and notified the residents of Laurence Harbor. Letters were sent to the residents of Laurence Harbor in 2007 to notify them of NJDEP’s findings.

2.3.2 2008

In September 2008, EPA collected samples at the site as part of an integrated assessment. The sampling included the collection of soil, sediment, water, biological, and waste samples along the seawall in Laurence Harbor, the western jetty at the Cheesequake Creek Inlet, the beaches near these two locations, and the developed portion of the park. Analytical results generated by both EPA and NJDEP indicate that significantly elevated levels of lead and other heavy metals are present in the soils, sediment, and surface water in and around both the seawall in Laurence Harbor and the western jetty at the Cheesequake Creek Inlet.

In 2008, EPA began a removal assessment of the site, which also includes the gathering of historical information and available data. That assessment is ongoing and will include the collection of soil, sediment, water, biological and waste samples along the seawall, jetty and the beaches near the areas of concern.

Year	Action
2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Contamination discovered by NJDEP
2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ EPA conduct integrated assessment and begins removal assessment ■ ATSDR identified Public Health Hazard
2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ EPA adds site to the NPL ■ EPA conducts additional beach and sediment sampling ■ EPA conducts extensive sonar and dive investigations ■ EPA installs security fencing and signage ■ EPA enters into Inter-Agency Agreement with the USACE ■ USACE subcontracted with CDM to conduct the RI/FS
2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ EPA also conducted a test pit investigation ■ CAG formed ■ CDM prepared RI/FS work plan
2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ CIP prepared ■ RI/FS begins

Exhibit 2-1. Timeline of site inspections and removal activities

At EPA's request, the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services (NJDHSS), in cooperation with the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), evaluated the analytical data from the samples collected at the site. Their findings (reported in 2009) concluded that, due to the elevated lead levels, a Public Health Hazard exists at the seawall in Laurence Harbor, the beach between the western end of the seawall and the first jetty, and the western jetty at the Cheesquake Creek Inlet, including the waterfront area immediately west of the inlet. As a result of this determination, EPA restricted access to these areas (by installing fences and posting signs) and provided public outreach to inform residents and those using these areas of the health hazard that exists.

2.3.3 2009

At the request of the NJDEP, EPA evaluated the Raritan Bay Slag site for a removal action under Superfund. In April 2009, the site was proposed for addition to the NPL. It was formally added to the NPL in November 2009. EPA is the lead agency for the site.

In late April 2009, EPA conducted additional beach and sediment sampling along additional sections of shoreline. Approximately 300 soil, sediment and water samples were collected. EPA also collected samples of battery casing material from two Old Bridge beaches and the western jetty along Cheesquake Creek Inlet. The concentrations identified range from 1.7 to 170 ppm. The results confirmed lead levels to be very low.

In late April 2009, EPA and its marine team conducted extensive sonar and dive investigations within the Cheesquake Creek Inlet. The purpose of this investigation was to determine whether slag material from the jetty was present within the waterway and collect sediment samples if present. The investigation did not identify slag in the inlet and the bottom was primarily gravel covered and free of fine sediments which could be sampled. Where sediments were observed, samples were collected. The results confirm the presence of an elevated lead level at one location along the base of the jetty.

In April and June 2009, EPA completed the installation of a security fence prohibiting access to the western jetty along the Cheesquake Creek Inlet in Sayreville. Chain-link fencing and appropriate signage was also installed along the Old Bridge Waterfront Park beach and park area and the Margaret's Creek wetlands along Rt. 35.

In September 2009, EPA entered into an Inter-Agency Agreement with the USACE to conduct the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS). The RI/FS will incorporate earlier data acquired by EPA's Removal Program and will require additional investigation and sample collection to determine the nature and extent of contamination. Upon completion of the RI/FS, remedial alternatives for the site will be assessed. In December 2009, the USACE contracted with CDM to conduct the RI/FS.

2.3.4 2010

In March 2010, EPA replaced a damaged portion of the new fence along the first jetty west of the seawall. In April and May 2010, EPA conducted a test pit investigation. Approximately, 12 transects were made in a north-south orientation along the seawall about every 225 feet to assess the extent of slag in the Old Bridge Waterfront Park area, with 1 to 4 test pits per transect. In May and August 2010, the beach between the sea wall and the first jetty was cleared of debris and vegetation and in June 2010, timbers were removed from Margaret's Creek.

A Community Advisory Group (CAG) was formed with the assistance of EPA in June 2010. In September 2010, the *Final Work Plan for the Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study, Raritan Bay Slag Superfund Site, Old Bridge/ Sayreville, New Jersey* was completed. Upon completion of the Work Plan, the RI field investigation was started and will be completed in early 2011. This investigation includes the collection of over 1,600 soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater and biota samples for chemical analysis. In addition, several other field studies and surveys have been conducted including a topographic survey, a bathymetric survey, a sediment transport study, an ecological characterization and a cultural resources survey.

Section 3

Community Background

This section contains a description of the communities within the vicinity of site and the status of community involvement activities to date. It is organized as follows:

- Community profile
- History of community involvement
- Key community concerns
- Response to community concerns
- Summary of communication needs

3.1 Community Profile

The site is located in Middlesex County, New Jersey and impacts two local townships – Old Bridge and Sayreville. Demographic and other information on the county and these two communities is provided below. This information was obtained from online sources which include the individual websites for these entities.

3.1.1 Demographics

3.1.1.1 Middlesex County

Middlesex County is a county located in central New Jersey (Exhibit 3-1). As of the 2000 Census, the population was 750,162. The county is part of the New York Metropolitan Area, and its county seat is New Brunswick. The county ranks 63rd in the United States among the highest-income counties by median household.

The county has a total area of 323 square miles, of which 310 square miles are land and 13 square miles are water. The county is named after the historic English county of Middlesex. Middlesex County is bisected by the Raritan River, and is largely flat with the highest point being approximately 300 feet above sea level.

As of the 2000 census, there were 750,162 people, 265,815 households, and 190,855 families residing in the county. There were 273,637 housing units. Roughly 34 percent of households had children under the age of 18, and the average household size was 2.74. The racial makeup of the county was 68 percent White, 9 percent Black or African American, 14 percent Asian, and 6 percent from other races. Of that distribution, 13.59 percent were reported as Hispanic or Latino of any race, 15 percent were of Italian, 9.8 percent Irish, 8 percent Polish, and 6 percent were of German ancestry. The median age was 36 years.

In 2000, the median income for a household was \$61,446, and the median income for a family was \$70,749 (these figures had risen to \$74,732 and \$86,239 respectively as of a



Exhibit 3-1. Location of Middlesex Co., NJ.

2007 estimate. About 4 percent of families and 7 percent of the population were below the poverty line.

The overall health of residents in Middlesex County (based on 989 CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Questionnaires from 2002 to 2004) is 3.6. (on a scale of 1 to 5). This is about average. Highlights of that survey show that 74 percent of residents exercised in the past month, 27 percent had a sunburn in the past 12 months, 45 percent smoked 100+ cigarettes in their lives, and 60 percent drank alcohol in the past 30 days (more than average).

3.1.1.2 Old Bridge Township

Old Bridge Township is located in the southern half of Middlesex County (Exhibit 3-2). Its northern boundary abuts the Borough of Sayreville. The area was settled in the 1660s by English, Scotch, and French immigrants. Madison Township was officially established in March 1869, and the name was changed to Old Bridge Township in 1975. The township encompasses 38.8 square miles, of which there are approximately 5000 acres of farmland and 9,000 acres of open space. Elevation ranges from sea level to 207 feet above sea level at Mount Higgins. The township has 2.25 miles of coastline along Raritan Bay, and major stream or rivers include the South River, Matchaponix Brook, Deep Run, Tennents Brook, Barclay Brook, and Cheesequake Creek. Temperatures are mild and moderated by proximity to the Atlantic Ocean. Average precipitation is 46.46 inches per year.

Initially, the township was made up of farms. In 1950 the population was only 7,365. Then the building boom started and farms gave way to developments and, in 1960, the population was 22,772. The 1980 census cited 51,406 people. As of the latest available census (2000), the population of the township was 60,456 persons, making it the third largest township in the county. There were 21,896 housing units, with an average of 2.76 persons per household. Of those households, 37.8 percent had children under the age of 18. Residents had a median age of 36.5 years. The racial makeup is similar to that of the county as a whole.



Exhibit 3-2. Location and layout of Old Bridge Township, NJ

The median income for a household in the township was \$64,707, and the median income for a family was \$74,045 (which had risen to \$80,641 and \$100,711 respectively as of the 2007 estimate.)

About 3.0 percent of families and 4.2 percent of the population were below the poverty line. Principal industries in the township were services, trade, and manufacturing.

According to city-data.com, Old Bridge Township ranks above the state average for median household income, median house value, number of rooms per house, and percentage of black and Hispanic race and foreign born populations.

3.1.1.3 Borough of Sayreville

The Borough of Sayreville is located in Middlesex County, on the Raritan River, near Raritan Bay. The borough's southern border abuts Old Bridge Township (Exhibit 3-3).

The Borough of Sayreville has an area of 16.3 square miles with a population of 40,337 and was settled about 1775 and incorporated in 1920.

At the time of the 2000 census, there were 40,377 people, 14,955 households, and 10,917 families in the borough. The population density was 2,539.4 people per square mile. There were 15,235 housing units. The racial makeup is similar to that of the county as a whole. Approximately 34 percent of the local households had children under the age of 18 living with them, and the average household size was 2.68.

The median income for a household was \$58,919, and the median income for a family was \$66,266 (these figures had risen to \$68,762 and \$81,778 respectively as of a 2007 estimate. About 3.4 percent of families and 4.7 percent of the population were below the poverty line.



Exhibit 3-3. Location and layout of Borough of Sayreville, NJ.

Sayreville is in close proximity to several major roadways - the Garden State Parkway, New Jersey Turnpike, I-287, and Routes 1, 9 and 35. Until the 1870s, Sayreville was an important river port. Originally known as Roundabout (for river bends here) and then as Wood's Landing, it was renamed in the 1870s for James R. Sayre, Jr., a co-owner of a brick company that once flourished here. Extensive clay deposits supported the brick industry from the early 1800s until 1970.

Although the borough remains well-known as an industrial town, the addition of many technology companies and a growing residential population has changed the landscape of this central New Jersey town. Currently, manufactured products include paints, chemicals, and processed food.

3.1.2 Community Government and Local Services

3.1.2.1 Middlesex County

Middlesex County is governed by a Board of Chosen Freeholders. The board has seven members that are elected at-large to serve three-year terms of office on a staggered basis, with two or three seats coming up for election each year. Constitutional officers with the county are County Clerk, Sheriff, and Surrogate. Middlesex County contains 25 municipalities and numerous unincorporated areas (Exhibit 3-4).

Middlesex County has five major hospitals with a total bed space of 1,900. They include: John F. Kennedy Medical Center, Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital, Raritan Bay Medical Center (Old Bridge), Raritan Bay Medical Center (Perth Amboy), and St. Peter's University Hospital.

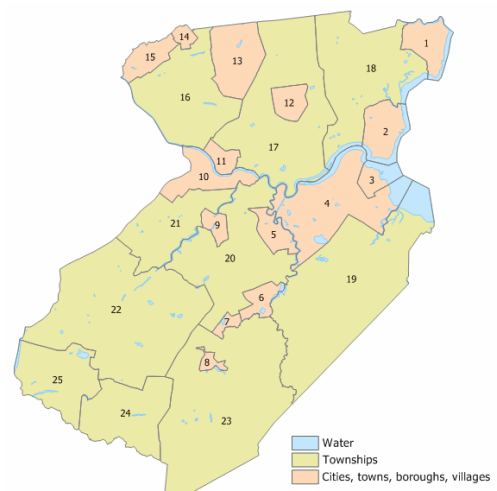


Exhibit 3-4. Municipalities within Middlesex Co., NJ

Middlesex County has 18 county parks encompassing 6,600 acres. The County has acquired over 5,000 acres of open space and an active farmland preservation program has preserved 3,400 acres. County departments include administration and finance, law and public safety, public health and education, engineering and planning, human services and senior service, parks and recreation, and public works and transportation. County services can be accessed on the county's website: www.co.middlesex.nj.us. Minutes of the meetings for the Board of Freeholders are also available on the website.

3.1.2.2 Old Bridge Township

The form of government in Old Bridge Township is mayor/council. The Township Council consists of nine members, with six elected to represent wards and three elected at-large from the Township as a whole. The combined meetings of the Township Council are usually held on the 2nd Monday of each month. Special meetings and workshop meetings are periodically scheduled. All meetings are open to the public, with the exception of executive sessions. The public may speak at all meetings at the designated times noted on the Agenda. Meetings are broadcast live on Cablevision channel 15 or FIOS channel 22. All meetings start at 7:30 pm.

Old Bridge maintains a full time police department consisting of over 100 personnel divided into many bureaus. There are four fire districts, each with volunteer and paid members. Medical and first aid services are divided into five districts each with a volunteer first aid squad. There is also an all paid squad, known as Old Bridge Township Emergency Medical Service (EMS), which is on duty from 6am to 6 pm.

The township provides numerous local government and other services. These services include, but are not limited to: redevelopment, zoning, public works, roads, police, municipal courts, and volunteer committees. These services can be accessed on the township's website: www.oldbridge.com. Minutes of the meetings for the Township Council are also available on the website.

3.1.2.3 Borough of Sayreville

Sayreville is governed under the Borough form of New Jersey municipal government. The government consists of a Mayor and a six-member Borough Council, with all positions elected at large in partisan elections. A Mayor is elected directly by the voters to a four-year term of office. Members of the Borough Council are elected to serve three-year terms on a staggered basis, with two seats coming up for election each year. The Borough Council meets on the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month. The public may speak at all meetings at the designated times noted on the Agenda. Meetings are broadcast live on Cablevision channel 15 or FIOS channel 22. All meetings start at 6:30 pm.

Sayreville has an EMS-Rescue System that is operated by an all-volunteer membership. The Sayreville Emergency Squad was founded in 1936 and provides EMS-Rescue Service with its sister Squad, Morgan First Aid. Sayreville also has an all-volunteer fire department, with four fire companies. An all-volunteer Auxiliary Police assists the police department with jobs such as patrols, Sunday church crossings and various borough events.

The borough offers a full menu of local government and other services. These services include, but are not limited to: redevelopment, zoning, public works, roads, police, municipal courts, and volunteer committees. Information on these services is provided on the borough website: www.sayreville.com. Minutes of the meetings for the Borough Council are also available on the website.

3.1.3 Local News Media Outlets

The area in the vicinity of the site is served by a wide range of media sources, including newspaper, television, radio, and internet sources. A few of these media outlets are described below. Media contacts are provided in Appendix D.

3.1.3.1 Newspapers

There are five daily newspapers in Middlesex County:

- Home News Tribune. www.mycentraljersey.com
- The Star Ledger. www.nj.com/starledger/
- The Times (Trenton). www.nj.com/times/
- The Courier News. www.mycentraljersey.com
- The Trentonian. www.trentonian.com

The phone directory lists two weekly newspapers in Old Bridge (Community Connection News and Indo-US Talks). One weekly paper was listed for the Sayreville/Old Bridge area (Suburban).

3.1.3.2 Local Radio Stations

Old Bridge and Sayreville are served by many radio stations in New York City, Philadelphia, and many other locations. However, there are a few local radio stations which municipal services (e.g. the recycling center in Old Bridge) use to broadcast messages of local interest. Those stations are:

- WCTC 1450 AM. Central Jersey's "Good time Oldies Station." www.wctcam.com
- WMGQ 98.3 FM. Soft rock. www.magic983.com
- NJ 101.5 FM. www.nj1015.com

3.1.3.3 Local Television

Local meetings and other programs are broadcast on two cable stations (Cablevision Channel 15 or FIOS channel 22). Channel 15 serves Bound Brook, Bridgewater, Dunellen, Green Brook, Manville, Middlesex, Piscataway, Raritan, and South Bound Brook. They have a number of local talk shows and opportunities to provide information on local events.

3.1.4 Education

3.1.4.1 Middlesex County

Middlesex County serves approximately 100,000 primary and secondary school students. It contains 175 public schools, five county vocational-technical schools, and over 70 parochial and private schools. Middlesex County College, a two year education center for academic and technical training, was one of the first in the State. Graduate

level studies are available at Rutgers, the state university of New Jersey. There are five campuses of Rutgers in the county: Rutgers College, Cook College, Douglas College, Kilmer Campus, and the Busch Campus Home of New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry. Adjacent to Cook College is the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, a nationally recognized research center. The Forrestal Campus of Princeton University is also located in Middlesex County, with Princeton University's main campus nearby.

3.1.4.2 Old Bridge Township

The Township and School District are coterminous, and the School District is an independent legal entity. The Township's public school system, with a student population of 10,047, ranks as one of the largest suburban school districts in New Jersey. The distribution of schools is 5 elementary schools, 2 middle schools for grades 6 through 8, and 1 high school for grades 9 through 12.

3.1.4.3 Sayreville Borough

The Sayreville Public School District serves students in kindergarten through twelfth grade. As of 2006, the district had an enrollment of approximately 4079 students. The distribution of schools is: 4 elementary schools, 1 upper Elementary School for grades 4 and 5, 1 middle school for grades 6 through 8, and 1 high school for grades 9 through 12.

3.2 History of Community Involvement

EPA's Superfund Community Involvement Program is committed to promoting communication between community members and the agency. Active public involvement is crucial to the success of any Superfund project.

Community involvement at the site began even before the site was listed on the National Priorities List. Due to the level of interest of community members and other environmental groups, EPA determined that forming a Community Advisory Group (CAG) would provide a public forum for community members to present and discuss their needs and concerns about the hazardous waste cleanup process and other environmental problems relating to the site. In June 2010, EPA helped the community form a CAG. EPA realized that the CAG should include members of the local community and the group includes residents directly impacted by the site, local public interest groups, local government units and local businesses. EPA saw the formation of the CAG as an opportunity to build trust and working relationships within the Old Bridge and Sayreville communities. The CAG has grown into a group who can make better, more informed decisions about site cleanup. The CAG reviews technical information and meets with EPA monthly to provide information on site issues. It is the CAG's responsibility to share site related information with other members of the community.

3.3 Key Community Concerns

As part of the preparation of the CIP, EPA conducted community interviews with representative members of the community. The community was notified of the interviews through an advertisement in the Suburban on December 9, 2010. An announcement was also made at the CAG meeting in November 2010.

The interviews were conducted on December 14, 2010 at the Recreation Building at the Old Bridge waterfront Park. The advertisement encouraged people to stop by and discuss the site with the CIC between 3:00 and 8:00 pm.

The interviews included the following questions:

- What do you know about the Raritan Bay Slag Site and the Superfund process?
- Do you have any concerns about the site?
- Do you currently use the Waterfront Park?
 - If so, what type of activities do you do?
 - If not, why not?
 - Have you use the park in the past?
 - If so, what type of activities did you do?
 - If so, why do you no longer use the park?
- Have you attended an EPA public meeting?
- While the investigations are being conducted, how often would you like to receive EPA updates?
- Where do you get your information about the site?
- Have you expressed any concerns?
 - Do you feel that those concerns have been heard and addressed?
- Do you feel you are receiving enough information about the site?
 - What additional information would you like?
- What's the best way to get information to the community?
 - Do you have access to email and if so, would you be interested in receiving information about the site?
- In your opinion, what is going well?
- What can we do better?
- Who do you contact when you want to know what's going on with site activities or have questions?
- When you get information with whom do you share it?
- Are there any other individuals that we should talk with?
- Is there anything else that you would like to add?

Only one person attended the open interview session on December 14, 2010. Results of the interview were used to develop a CIP that reflects community interests and concerns. In addition to the interviews, key concerns were identified thorough attendance at CAG meetings and other interactions with the public. The following is a summary of general concerns expressed by community members during the development of this Community Involvement Plan.

- **The community wants a clear explanation of its role and responsibilities in EPA's decision making process** – Clear guidelines on the aspects of the project in which community members have influence must be provided.
- **The community wants a process that is transparent** – Transparency means that the public can easily obtain information about EPA's decision-making on the project and that all decision-making is understandable to stakeholders.

Providing adequate information alleviates perceptions that the project is concealing information.

- **The community wants a process that is meaningful** – EPA’s involvement must focus attention of tasks and issues in which the public input will have a tangible influence on future decisions.
- **Community involvement must be adequately supported, especially with key information** – Stakeholders must be informed in a timely manner about issues, meetings, and upcoming decisions so they can prepare for participation. In addition, time must be allowed for public input to be considered before final decisions are made.
- **The community involvement process must be responsive to the needs of stakeholders** – Members of the public want assurance that EPA values their input. The process must include feedback to stakeholders about how their input was considered and how it influences the decisions that EPA made.
- **Community involvement must be inclusive** – The process must involve a broad and representative range of interests. Broad participation increased the legitimacy of decisions that are made.

OTHER TYPICAL CONCERNS INCLUDE:

- **Health effects of contamination** – residents are concerned about residual health effects and pathways of exposure due to long-time exposure to contaminants in the soil and water. Residents want assurance that the health agencies involved in the site keep them up to date and respond quickly to their questions.
- **Effects on property values** – residents are extremely concerned that being identified as a Superfund site will devalue their property value and worry that they will not be able to sell their home if and when the need arises. They are also concerned that the stigma of living on a Superfund site will not permit them to obtain lines of credit for improving their homes.
- **Disruption of Beach access** – Many residents are disturbed that access to their beach has been disallowed, especially since they have used the beach all the time they’ve lived in the area. They feel that since this is a recreational area, EPA should be working quickly to restore the beach and surrounding property to its original use.
- **Cost** – residents are concerned that EPA will not have the funding to clean up the site.
- **Schedule** – residents are concerned that many years will pass before EPA is able to remediate the site.

3.4 Response to Community Concerns

Between the time that EPA's involvement in the site began and the preparation of the CIP, EPA took a number of proactive steps to help address community concerns. These steps are described briefly below:

- **Designated a spokesperson.** EPA's spokespersons for the site are the RPM and the Community Involvement Coordinator. These individuals were introduced to the community, along with site representatives for various stakeholders. They include representatives of the USACE, NJDEP, and ATSDR. Mailing addresses, telephone numbers, and email addresses for these individuals are provided in Appendix B.
- **Notified affected citizens.** EPA notified affected citizens about the site in a variety of ways. Press releases, community updates, and public meetings.
- **Established the administrative record file and information repositories.** EPA established an administrative file in the New York City Regional office and also established two information repositories where community members and others can review public documents relating to the site. The contact information for those repositories is provided in Appendix E. The repositories contain basic site information for public review, documents regarding site activities, technical documents, this CIP, and general information about the Superfund program. EPA placed a notice in the local newspaper to notify the public of the availability of the administrative record file and identifies the various information repository locations and the hours of availability. The administrative record file and information repositories will continue to be updated as necessary.
- **Developed a site mailing list.** EPA has developed a mailing list of people who own property within the site. In addition, the mailing list also contains the names of local, county, and state elected officials, regulators, and media contacts associated with the site.
- **Held public meetings and availability sessions.** EPA held numerous public meetings to allow the public to ask question or obtain information about the site. EPA's CIC was also available to the public at the Old Bridge recreation center on April 15, 2010 from 11:00 AM to 4:00 PM.
- **Prepared and distributed information sheets.** EPA prepared four community updates and one fact sheet regarding the site. Those items were distributed to local officials, residents, and stakeholders via U.S. mail and are currently available on the EPA website. They are:
 - September 2008. *Community Notice. EPA to Test for Lead at Raritan Bay Slag Site in Raritan Bay.*
 - March 2009. *Community Update. EPA Announces Results of Test for Lead and the Start of a Superfund Removal Action at the Raritan Bay Slag Site in Raritan Bay.*

- June 2009. *Community Update. EPA Announces Results of Additional Sampling for Lead and Work Completed to Secure Beach and Seawall at Raritan Bay Site.*
 - February 2010. *Raritan Bay Slag Site Fact Sheet. November 2009. EPA Adds Raritan Bay site to Nation's Superfund List*
 - April 2010. *Community Update. EPA to Begin Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study at Raritan Bay Slag Superfund Site.*
- **Set up a web site.** EPA added a web page to its web site to provide information on the site. The address for the web page is: www.epa.gov/region02/superfund/npl/raritanbayslag. The web pages provide a wide variety of information including: an overview of the site, fact sheets, additional documents, photographs, news, public meeting schedule, and contacts.
 - **Attended CAG meetings.** EPA helped set up and facilitate a CAG for the site. The CAG was started in June 2010 and has met sporadically. So far, two CAG meetings have been held (June 15, 2010 and November 9, 2010). Starting in 2011 the CAG plans on meeting monthly.

3.5 Summary of Communication Needs

During the community interviews, EPA and the residents also discussed the types of information residents want to receive about the site and the most effective ways for EPA to communicate that information. Residents indicated they want to be kept abreast of current and proposed cleanup activities at the site, the impact of these activities on the surrounding community, and any potential health effects of past or current activities at the site. All interviewed residents stated that fact sheets or flyers mailed directly to their homes is the most effective way for EPA to communicate with the community. Residents also indicated that periodic public meetings would be an effective forum for EPA to relay information to the community and to respond to community concerns. Some residents stated that they would access information on the internet.

Section 4

EPA's Community Involvement Program

The overall goal of EPA's community involvement program is to promote two-way communication between citizens and the EPA and to provide opportunities for meaningful and active involvement by the community in the cleanup process. EPA will implement the community involvement activities described below. The following plan is based on the results of the community interviews described earlier; it addresses each issue that was identified as being important to the community. The timeline for implementation of these activities is provided in Exhibit 4-1.

4.1 Issue 1. The Public Should Know Who to Contact

One of the most frustrating issues for the public at Superfund sites is a lack of understanding of who to contact and how to contact them regarding a question or a need for information. EPA's objective is to make the project structure as transparent as possible so that people know how to get the information they need. To meet this objective, EPA will define and communicate project roles, develop and distribute a handout for project contacts, and set up a toll-free phone number for the public to contact their EPA representative.

4.1.1 Define and Communicate Project Roles

Superfund sites often involve a number of stakeholders, and it can be difficult for community members to know who to call with a question or concern or to understand project responsibilities. EPA's objective is to clearly define and communicate plans, schedules, responsibilities, costs, and its relationship with state and local governments.

To meet this objective, EPA will clearly define the role and authority of each primary stakeholder and how their activities are coordinated, both in this plan and in future meetings and fact sheet.

The initial list of stakeholders and their roles and responsibilities are provided below. All contact information is provided in Appendix B. This list will be updated as new team members are added (e.g., if a Technical Assistance Grant is awarded):

- **EPA.** EPA is the lead agency responsible for the site. EPA will manage the overall activities at the site and will ultimately be responsible for all communication, either themselves or through their contractors.
- **USACE.** The USACE reports to the EPA RPM and will continue to provide regular updates about project progress and to answer any questions posed by the RPM or CIC. Information will also be provided by the USACE's contractor, CDM.
- **NJDEP.** NJDEP is the state agency responsible for ensuring protection of the environment. NJDEP's role at the site is as the support agency and EPA's partner. EPA will ensure that the NJDEP project officer is included in substantive meetings

about the site and will provide copies of all documents prepared for the public. NJDEP will provide input to EPA on investigation and cleanup activities.

- **NJDHSS.** NJDHSS is the state agency responsible for ensuring protection of the human health. Their interest in the site is primarily related to impacts on public health. The NJDHSS and NJDEP collect data on health, human exposures and environmental hazards, and the New Jersey Environmental Public Health Tracking Network seeks to bring this information together. EPA will ensure that the NJDHSS is notified of all substantive meetings about the site and will provide copies of all documents prepared for the public.
- **ATSDR.** The ATSDR will conduct a health assessment of the site, as per CERCLA/SARA requirements and will notify EPA and the other stakeholders of the results. EPA will provide updates to ATSDR, as needed, and will notify them of public meetings and other events; and will include them on the list for press releases.
- **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).** NOAA is a stakeholder at the site due to the site's impact on the shoreline and ocean environment. As such, NOAA representatives will be kept apprised of all project meetings, milestones, and opportunities for participation. They will also be included in the list of people to review project deliverables.
- **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).** The USFWS is a stakeholder at the site due to the site's impact on the local ecosystem. As such, USFWS representatives will be kept apprised of all project meetings, milestones, and opportunities for participation. They will also be included in the list of people to review project deliverables.
- **CAG.** The responsibility of the CAG is to the community. The CAG will provide regular updates to EPA and other stakeholders. EPA will continue to attend CAG meetings and will try to satisfy CAG requests for information as well as providing status updates as the project progresses.
- **Local Special Interest Groups.** Several special interest groups have an interest in the site but not a direct role or specific responsibilities. EPA will include them in the mailing list to ensure that they are aware of meetings, project milestones, and opportunities for participation. These groups include: NY/NJ Bay Keepers, Raritan River Keeper, and Edison Wetlands Association.

4.1.2 Develop a Handout Specifically for Project Contacts

To ensure that people who have not read this CIP are aware of the roles and responsibilities outlined above, EPA will prepare a one-page site contacts handout that include the information above, along with the contact information for each entity. At a minimum, that handout will be distributed at CAG meetings. It may also be distributed via the mailing list and can be added to EPA's web site.

4.2 Issue 2. Information Should Be Timely and Address Major Concerns

Providing information to the public takes time, effort, and money. It is important that the information provided meets the needs to the community. Too much or too little information can result in frustration in the community. EPA's objective is to determine what concerns need to be addressed and what is the best way to address them.

4.2.1 Ensure Concerns Identified in Interviews Are Addressed in A Fact Sheet, Handout, or other Method

As part of the initial community involvement response following completion of this CIP, EPA will provide information to the community that addresses the concerns identified in Section 3. The method used and schedule for addressing these topics is to be determined. It may include: a fact sheet, flyer, or direct mail letter; a presentation at a meeting; an advertisement in the local newspapers; or posting on the websites. It may also include a combination of one or more of these methods.

4.2.2 Obtain Feedback to Ensure That Educational Materials Are Serving Their Intended Purpose

EPA and their contractors will seek informal feedback from community members after educational materials have been distributed to determine if the messages have been conveyed as expected. It is possible that follow up will be needed to ensure that the issue has been addressed thoroughly. For some issues, EPA may seek the input of the CAG or local officials in reviewing a document prior to finalization.

4.2.3 Identify New Community Concerns As They Arise

EPA and their contractors will regularly interact with community members at meetings and in general conversation in order to determine if new concerns are arising that need to be addressed in a proactive manner. The best method for addressing each concern will be determined as the concerns arise. The issue may be resolved simply by answering questions at a CAG meeting or may require additional effort.

4.3 Issue 3. Local Officials and Community Representatives Should Be Engaged

The site is a very high-profile site in a densely populated area. It impacts two municipalities and a county. As such, it is important that local officials and community representatives be engaged in the Superfund process. EPA's objective is to provide the information needed and to maintain ongoing, two-way communication with the community. Community leaders have expressed an interest in EPA communicating regularly with them, informing them in advance of major decisions or events, and formally inviting them to public meetings and other public activities.

4.3.1 Include Local Officials on All Project Mailings

Local officials, elected representatives, and community representatives (identified in Appendices B and C) have been added to the mailing list. Information about this mailing list is available from EPA upon request.

4.3.2 Make Presentations to Local Commission or Board Meetings

If local officials are interested, EPA will provide occasional briefings on the site at regularly scheduled commission or board meetings. This will give local officials a brief overview of the status of the project and will allow them to ask questions and/or express concerns or satisfaction.

4.3.3 Ask Local Representatives for Communication Suggestions

Both Old Bridge and Sayreville have robust websites that provide a wide variety of information to their respective communities. Elected officials or other representatives of local governments may have excellent suggestions for the best ways to reach a target audience, as that is something they have to do on a continual basis. EPA will solicit information from local representatives to help develop the best ways to communicate to affected residents of the site.

4.3.4 Notify Public Officials in Advance of Major Milestones or Press Releases

So that local officials and community representatives have advance warning of actions that may prompt calls or questions from the public, EPA will notify those persons a day in advance prior to issuing press releases or major announcements about the site. This notification will come via fax, email, or phone call (whichever is the preferred method). The contact information to be used to make these notifications is provided in Appendices B and C.

4.4 Issue 4. The Public Should Be Kept Current on Site Status

EPA's objective is to use a proactive approach in sharing information with the public. Thus, EPA strives to listen to the concerns of the public and answer questions whenever possible. EPA will provide information to the public at appropriate times in the process with the goal of notifying the public of upcoming milestones and encouraging participation in the process wherever possible. EPA aims to provide information in a timely fashion to as many people as possible. This may include fact sheets, emails, and public meetings to ensure that the decisions are made by EPA with a thorough knowledge of what is important to the community.

EPA will ensure that public health and safety issues as well as opportunities for public participation in site decisions are well publicized. EPA will provide information on the Superfund process that is relevant to decisions at the site. This will enable stakeholders to keep up-to-date and be well-informed about site activities.

4.4.1 Prepare Fact Sheets and Other Hand outs

EPA will prepare fact sheets and other hand outs, as needed, to provide annual updates on the progress of the RI/FS at the site and also to explain issues which may be of importance to the community. The fact sheets will be distributed to those on the mailing list and will also be available to the general public through the information repositories and at other locations. They can also be distributed via email to speed delivery and eliminate distribution costs. The fact sheets will give community members an opportunity to familiarize themselves with a variety of topics related to the site. If people are more familiar with the issues, they are better able and more likely to provide relevant input into the decision-making process.

4.4.2 Issue Press Releases and Public Notices

EPA will issue press releases and public notices to make official statements at milestones in the investigation and cleanup and as required by CERCLA/SARA. These will be sent to the local media and wire service outlets. EPA will send all press releases related to the site to those individuals listed as site contacts (Appendix B) at the same time they are released to the media (Appendix D). Press releases will also be sent to the Governor, New Jersey's United States (U.S.) Congressional Delegates, New Jersey state congressional delegates from the area, and any other elected officials listed in Appendix C. Notification will generally be made by faxing or emailing the press release to the individual contact. Anyone whose name is mentioned to the press about any issue will be notified immediately.

4.4.3 Coordinate Public and Individual Meetings

EPA will hold public meetings when appropriate to present project status updates. Meetings will also be held at major milestones, such as at the completion of a proposed plan for cleanup. EPA is also happy to meet with smaller groups or individuals upon request to discuss the site. EPA will strive to present materials in a non-technical format and to provide opportunities for interaction with meeting attendees to ensure that the information is understood. This may include use of slide shows or videotape presentations. EPA will also continue to participate, as requested, in the CAG meetings at the site to provide regular updates and answer questions.

4.4.4 Maintain and Broaden the Site Mailing and Email List

EPA has developed a mailing list of resident and interested stakeholders within the vicinity of the site. This includes people who have asked to be added to the list and local, county, and state elected officials and regulators associated with the site. EPA will continue to maintain and broaden this mailing list in order to provide these individuals with timely information on the site. EPA will also strive to broaden the email list by soliciting additional names and emails in the fact sheets and at future public meetings. Finally, EPA will attempt to identify alternate methods for contacting property owners and other stakeholders at the site.

4.5 Issue 5. The Public Should Have Opportunities to Provide Meaningful Comment

The Superfund process has several opportunities for citizens to make meaningful comment on the Agency's plans for action at a given site. However, in order for citizens to take full advantage of these opportunities and to provide comment that is useful, they must have a rudimentary understanding of the site and the Superfund process. They must also have advance warning that these opportunities are impending, so that they have time to prepare. To meet this need, at the site, EPA will work to educate the public, provide notice, and provide a venue to receipt of public comment. EPA will also evaluate the public comment received to ensure that comment useful to the decision making process at the site is heeded.

4.5.1 Educate the Public on the Process

For major project milestones, such as the proposed plan, EPA will prepare a multi-page fact sheet that provides information on how and why the public should be involved. EPA may also present this information to groups such as the CAG and local commission or freeholders meetings. Other opportunities for educating the public on a special issue include: *Ask EPA* question and answer advertisements in local papers, interviews with local media, presentation to local civic groups, a public meeting, and guest columns in local newspapers. For each milestone, EPA's CIC and RPM will assess the need for additional educational outreach and may seek the input of local stakeholders in deciding what level of effort to provide.

4.5.2 Provide Advance Notice of Upcoming Opportunities for Public Participation and Comment

For major project milestones, such as the proposed plan, EPA will provide notice to the public in the local papers, on the EPA web site, and at the local CAG meetings. Notice may also be provided via the mailing list or an email list. Other options for providing notice will be evaluated to ensure that the community as a whole is aware of upcoming opportunities for public participation.

4.5.3 Provide Opportunities for Formalized Comment

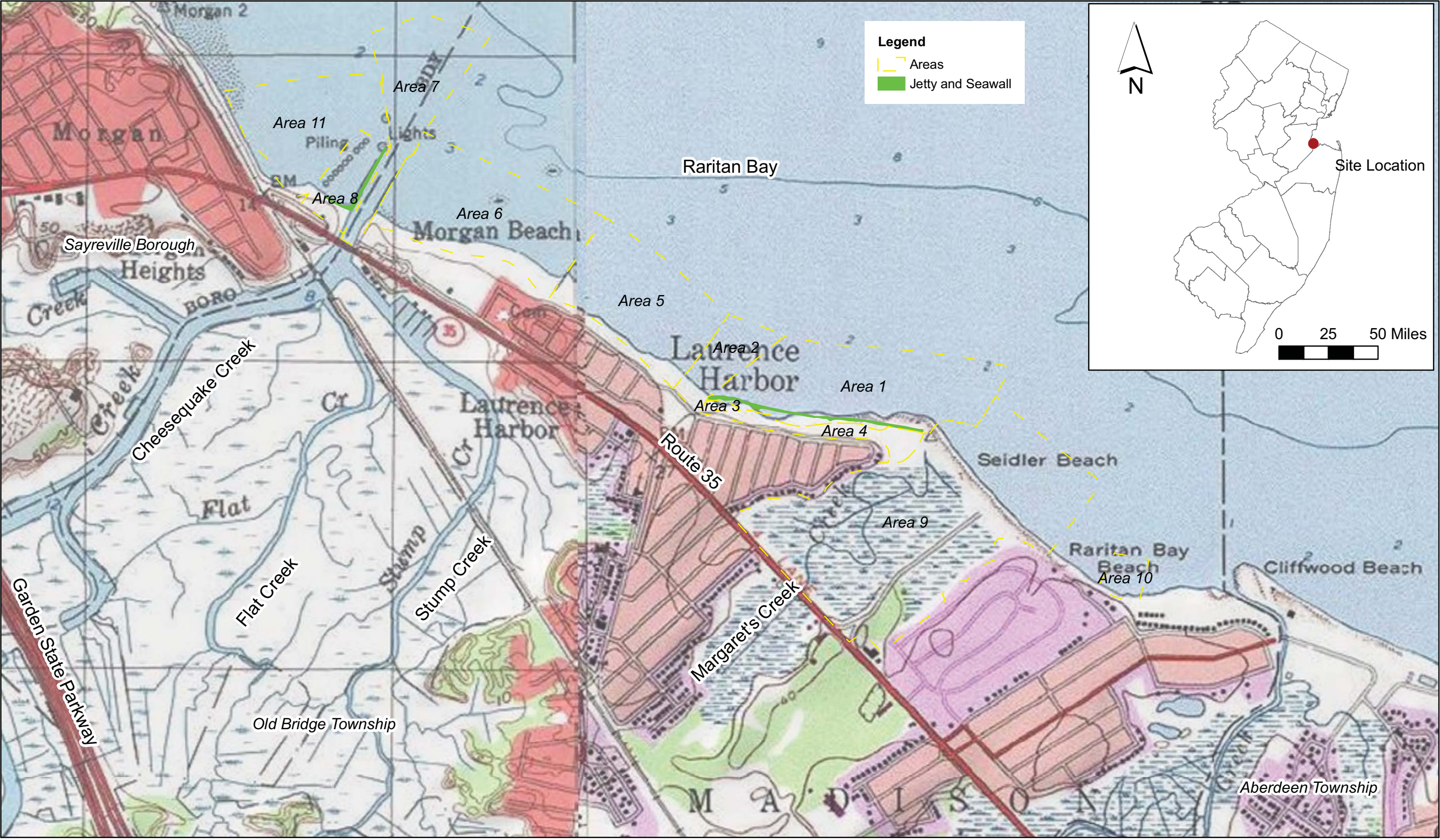
For major project milestones, such as the proposed plan, EPA will provide opportunities for formalized public comment. These will include a public meeting with a stenographer to record any oral comment given. It will also include the establishment and notification of a public comment period of at least 30 days during which the public can provide written comment to EPA on the issue at hand.

4.5.4 Evaluate Public Comment to Inform Decisions on Remedy Design

EPA will compile and evaluate all public comment received during a public comment period to assess its usefulness in the decision making process. For example, public comment received after the proposed plan for cleanup is issued can provide useful information that helps inform the final remedial decisions made by EPA in the record of decision for the site. The public sometimes presents information from a perspective that

may not have been fully explored by EPA. Public comment is a key component of EPA's decision making process at Superfund sites.

FIGURES



Source: USGS Topographic Quadrangle
08/02/2010 2:20:36 PM

0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet



Figure 2-1
Site Map
Raritan Bay Slag Site

Appendix A

Background Information on EPA, Superfund, and Community Involvement

EPA, Superfund, and Public Involvement

EPA's mission is to protect human health and the environment. To achieve that mission, EPA needs to continue to integrate the knowledge and opinions of others into its decision-making processes. Effective public involvement can improve the content of the Agency's decisions and enhance the deliberative process. Public involvement also promotes democracy and civic engagement, and builds public trust in government.

EPA is committed to public involvement. The fundamental premise of EPA's Public Involvement Policy (EPA, 2003) is that EPA should provide meaningful public involvement in all its programs, and consistently look for new ways to enhance public input. EPA staff and managers should seek input reflecting all points of view and should carefully consider this input when making decisions. They also should work to ensure that decision-making processes are open and accessible to all interested groups, including those with limited financial and technical resources, English proficiency, and/or past experience participating in environmental decision-making. Such openness to the public increases EPA's credibility and improves the decision-making processes. At the same time, EPA should not accept recommendations or proposals without careful review.

The Public Involvement Policy supplements, but does not amend, existing EPA regulations that prescribe specific public participation requirements applicable to EPA's activities under specific statutes, such as those found at 40 CFR Part 300 National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan (EPA 2004). The regulations specify the minimum required level of public participation. Whenever feasible, agency officials should strive to provide increased opportunities for public involvement above and beyond the minimum regulatory requirements.

1.1 EPA's Superfund Program

Superfund is the nation's program to clean up uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites. The Superfund law, officially known as the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), was passed by Congress in 1980 and amended in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). The Federal regulation that guides the Superfund program is the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, which was revised in 1990.

Superfund has three primary functions:

- It gives EPA authority to stop releases or potential releases of hazardous substances.
- It enables EPA to compel those responsible for site contamination to pay for cleanup or perform the cleanup.
- It provides funding for cleanup when money from responsible parties is not available.

CERCLA requires EPA, or the State at state-lead sites, to develop and manage community involvement programs at both fund-lead and enforcement-lead sites. At fund-lead sites, cleanup is paid for with Superfund money; at enforcement-lead sites, a potentially responsible party (PRP) pays for or performs cleanup. At either type of site, community involvement remains the responsibility of the EPA.

The CERCLA community involvement effort promotes two-way communication between members of the public and the lead government agency responsible for remedial actions. The overall objectives of CERCLA community involvement are:

- Provide the public the opportunity to express comments on and provide input to technical decisions
- Inform the public of planned and ongoing actions
- Identify and resolve conflicts if possible
- Where applicable, address environmental justice issues

1.2 Types of Superfund Response Actions

Under the Superfund program, EPA investigates hazardous waste sites and is authorized to conduct two types of response actions:

- **Removal Actions.** Short-term actions designed to stabilize or clean up incidents involving hazardous substances that present a sufficient threat to human health or the environment. Removal actions can last no longer than 12 months or cost no more than \$2 million, although exemptions may be granted if warranted.
- **Remedial Actions.** Long-term actions that significantly and permanently reduce dangers due to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances that are serious but not immediately life threatening. Remedial responses are referred to EPA's remedial program and are conducted only at sites on the NPL.

Removal actions are managed by an EPA on-scene coordinator (OSC), in coordination with the entire site team, who evaluates the situation, and determines if a removal action needs to be taken. The EPA, under Superfund authority, may implement an action to clean up the site or EPA may direct a responsible party to take the action. If those responsible for the release cannot, or will not, conduct the cleanup, and if state or local agencies are unable to respond, EPA will determine whether or not to take an action. Other government agencies may be called upon to assist when necessary, depending upon the nature and extent of the release.

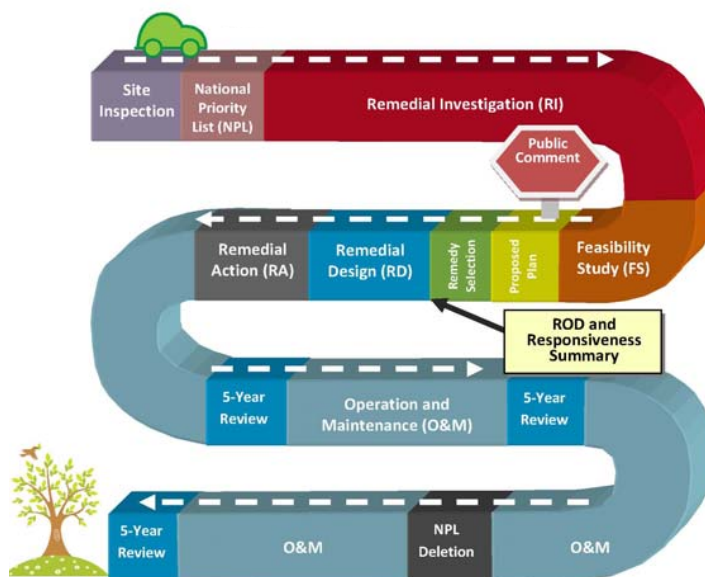
PRPs may include those who created the release in the past; present owners or operators; and generators, transporters, storers, or disposers of hazardous substances. When Superfund money is used, EPA may take action to force PRPs to reimburse the federal government for cleanup costs.

Superfund sites are managed by an EPA RPM. All sites are entered into a data base called the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS), which is EPA's computerized inventory of potential hazardous substance release sites. Sites are screened using the Hazard Ranking System to determine if they will be placed on the NPL.

1.3 The Superfund Process

Once a site is placed on the NPL, the following activities will occur to determine and implement the appropriate response to threats posed by releases of hazardous substances:

- **RI/FS.** Determines the nature and extent of contamination and evaluates various remedial alternatives for remedy.
- **Proposed plan.** Summarizes cleanup alternatives, identifies EPA's preferred alternative, and seeks public input.
- **ROD.** Explains which cleanup alternatives will be used.
- **Remedial design/remedial action.** Preparation and implementation of plans and specifications for applying site remedies.
- **Construction completion.** Documents completion of cleanup activities.
- **Post-construction completion.** Ensures that Superfund response actions provide for the long-term protection of human health and the environment. Includes long-term response actions, operation and maintenance, institutional controls, five-year reviews, remedy optimization, and NPL deletion.



1.4 EPA's Region 2

EPA administers and enforces the nation's environmental laws. Based in Washington, D.C., it includes 10 regional offices, each of which includes community relations and technical staff involved in Superfund site cleanups. EPA Region 2 encompasses New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, US Virgin Islands and eight tribal nations. The EPA Region 2 office in New York City, New York includes several offices, branches, and sections related to the Superfund Program.

Superfund activities in Region 2 are managed within EPA's Emergency and Remedial Response Division (ERRD). ERRD develops, implements, and coordinates regional activities under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and SARA. The division manages a comprehensive program for site evaluation, expedited response actions, immediate removals and long-term remedial actions, including cost recovery activities. ERRD is also responsible for emergency response and emergency contingency planning and oil spill control and monitoring.

EPA's outreach activities in Region 2 are managed by the Public Affairs Division (PAD). PAD develops, implements, and coordinates communications for the region and plans and oversees community relations, public outreach and intergovernmental activities. This division serves as a focal point for relations with the print and broadcast media, Congressional, state and local elected officials, public interest groups and concerned community members, and works to ensure that the public is informed about the Agency's policies and programs. It operates a regional speakers bureau, produces public information materials and events, and is responsible for managing the region's environmental education program, Superfund community relations, the Region 2 Web site and the Freedom of Information Act control office.

Appendix B

Federal, State, and Other Stakeholder Contact Information

Appendix B
Federal, State, and Other Stakeholder Contact Information

Name	Mailing Address	Phone Number	Email
Tanya Mitchell Remedial Project Manager	US Environmental Protection Agency, Region 2 290 Broadway, 19 th Floor New York, NY 10007-1866	(212) 637-4362	Mitchell.Tanya@epamail.epa.gov
Pat Seppi Community Involvement Coordinator	US Environmental Protection Agency, Region 2 290 Broadway New York, NY 10007-1866	(212) 637-3679	Seppi.Pat@epamail.epa.gov
George Zachos Regional Public Liaison	US Environmental Protection Agency, Region 2 2890 Woodbridge Avenue, MS-211 Edison, New Jersey 08837-3679	(888) 283-7626	Zachos.George@epa.gov
Kristine Stein	Kansas City District Corps of Engineers CENWK-PM-ED Kristine Stein 601 East 12 th Street Kansas City, MS 6406-2896	(86) 389-3172	Kristine.N.Stein@usace.army.mil
Fred Mumford Project Manager	New Jersey Dept. of Environmental Protection 401 East State Street Trenton, NJ 08625	(609) 692-9962	Fred.Mumford@dep.state.nj.us
Cali Alexander	New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services P.O. Box 360 Trenton, NJ 08625	(609) 588-7493	Calliope.Alexander@doh.state.nj.us
Somia Aluwalia	New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services P.O. Box 360 Trenton, NJ 08625	(609) 584-5367	Somia.aluwalia@doh.state.nj.us
Diane Wehner	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	(240) 338-3411	diane.wehner@noaa.gov

Appendix B
Federal, State, and Other Stakeholder Contact Information

Name	Mailing Address	Phone Number	Email
Clay Sterns	United States Fish and Wildlife Services New Jersey Field Office Pleasantville, NJ	(609) 383-3988	Clay_Stern@fws.gov
Diane Lazinsky	United States Department of Interior	(617) 223-8565	Diane_lazinsky@ios.doi.gov
Larry Mayerowitz General Supervisor	Middlesex County Parks Administration Building 1030 River Road P.O. Box 661 Piscataway, NJ	(732) 636-5423	Larry.mayerowitz@co.middlesex.nj.us
Joe Valdes Senior Engineer	Middlesex County Engineer Administration Building 1030 River Road P.O. Box 661 Piscataway, NJ	(732) 745-3283	engineering@co.middlesex.nj.us
Bob Spiegel	Edison Wetlands Association 206 Tyler Road Edison, NJ 08820	(732) 321-1300	rspiegel@edisonwetlands.org
Greg Remaud	NY/NJ Baykeepers 52 West Front Street Keyport, NJ 07735	(732) 888-9870	greg@nynjbaykeepers.org
Lisa Valsera	Old Bridge Township Deputy Director Parks & Recreation 1 Old Bridge Plaza Old Bridge, NJ 08857	(732) 721-5600 x 4010	lvalsera@oldbridge.com
Christopher R. Marion	Old Bridge Township Administrator 1 Old Bridge Plaza Old Bridge, NJ 08857	(732) 721-5600	cmarion@oldbridge.com

Appendix B
Federal, State, and Other Stakeholder Contact Information

Name	Mailing Address	Phone Number	Email
Blanche Hoffman	Old Bridge Township Environmental Commissioner 1 Old Bridge Plaza Old Bridge, NJ 08857	(732) 721-5600 x 2396	
Michael Roy	Old Bridge MUA 71 Boulevard West Cliffwood Beach, NJ 07735	(732) 679-8565	mroymua@optonline.net
Wayne Kronowski	Borough of Sayreville Administrator 167 Main Street Sayreville, NJ 08872	(732) 390-7071	wayne@sayreville.com

Appendix C

Contact Information for Elected Officials

Appendix C

Contact Information for Elected Officials

US Congress

US Senators

Hon. Frank Lautenberg (202) 224-3224
324 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington DC 20510

Hon. Robert Menendez (202) 224-4744
528 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington DC 20510

US Representatives - 6th Congressional District

Frank Pallone (732) 249-8892
67/69 Church St.
Kilmer Square
New Brunswick, NJ 08899

State of New Jersey

Governor

Chris Christie (609) 292-6000
Office of the Governor
PO Box 001
Trenton, NJ 08625

Lieutenant Governor

Kim Guadagno (609) 292-6000
Office of the Governor
PO Box 001
Trenton, NJ 08625

State Senator - District 19

Joseph Vitale (732) 855-7441
569 Rahway Ave
Woodbridge, NJ 07095

State Senator - District 13

Joseph M Kryillos, Jr. (732) 671-3206
1715 Highway 35, Suite 303
Middletown, NJ 07748

State Assembly- District 19

Craig Coughlin (732) 855-7441
569 Rahway Ave
Woodbridge, NJ 07095

John Wisniewski (732) 432-8460
132 Main St., Suite A
Sayreville, NJ 08872

Middlesex County

Middlesex County Freeholders

Christopher Rafano (732) 745-7322
15 Charter Dr.
South River, NJ 08882

Ronald Rios (732) 745-7092
105 Marion Street
Carteret, NJ 07008

Stephen Dalina (732) 745-4593
451 Crows Mill Road
Fords, NJ 08863

H. James Polos (732) 745-3852
48 Skyview Terrace
Highland Park, NJ 08904

Blanquita Valenti (732) 745-4153
5 Crest Road
New Brunswick, NJ 08901

Carol Bellante (732) 296-6968
1513 Mahogany Court
Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852

Charles Tomaro (732) 745-4315
4 Waverly Drive East
Edison, NJ 08817

Old Bridge Township

Mayor

Owen Henry (732) 721-5600
1 Old Bridge plaza
Old Bridge, NJ 08857

Borough of Sayreville

Mayor

Kennedy O'Brian (732) 390-7007
167 Main St.
Sayreville, NJ 08872

State Assembly- District 13

Amy H. Handlin (732) 787-1170
890 Main St.
Belford, NJ 07718

Declan O'Scanlon, Jr.

Declan O'Scanlon
32 Monmouth St. 3rd floor
Red Bank, NJ 07701

Appendix D

Media Contact Information

Appendix D Media Contact Information

Publication Name/ Website	Mailing Address	Phone Number	Email Address
Associated Press www.ap.org/nj/	50 W. State Street Suite 1114 Trenton , NJ 08608	(609) 392-3622 (609) 392-3525 fax	
Home News Tribune www.mycentraljersey.com	35 Kennedy Blvd. East Brunswick, NJ 08816	Local Editor Caryn Shinske (908) 243-6602	cskinske@mycentraljersey.com
The Courier News www.mycentraljersey.com	92 East Main Street, Suite 202 Somerville, NJ 08876		
The Star Ledger www.nj.com/starledger/	1 Star Ledger Plaza Newark, NJ 07102	Community Calendar (Listings desk) (973) 392-1500	www.starledger.com/editorial/
The Times (Trenton) www.nj.com/times/	30 Journal Square, Suite 500 Jersey City, NJ 07306	Antoinette Callas, Community News, (609) 989-5686	community@njtimes.com
The Trentonian www.trentonian.com	600 Perry Street Trenton, N.J. 08618	(609) 989-7800	letters@trentonian.com
Suburban gmcclassified@gmnews.com	Greater Media Newspapers P.O. Box 5001 3499 Route 9 North, Suite 1B, Freehold NJ 07728	Kathy McGarvey (732) 358-5200 Ext 8222	kmcgarvey@gmnews.com
Community Connection News	109 White Oak Ln. Old Bridge, NJ 08857-1981	(732) 607-6306	
Indo-US Talks	70 Arizona Avenue Floor 1. Old Bridge, NJ 08857	(212) 537-6144	
WCTC 1450 AM. www.wctcam.com	78 Veronica Ave. Somerset, NJ 08873	(732) 249-2600	Public service announcement submission form: www.wctcam.com/ContactUs.aspx
WMGQ 98.3 FM. www.magic983.com	78 Veronica Ave. Somerset, NJ 08873	Press release fax: (732) 249-9010	jilisk@greatermedianj.com
NJ 101.5 FM (WKXW-FM) www.nj1015.com	PO Box 5698 Trenton, NJ 08638	Press release fax: (609) 406-7956	ewsjerz@nj1015.com

Appendix E

Information Repository Contact Information

Appendix E

Information Repository Contact Information

Information Repository Name	Street Address	Phone Number	Hours of Operation
Old Bridge Public Library	One Old Bridge Plaza Municipal Center Old Bridge, NJ 08857	(732) 721-5600 Ext. 501	Monday - Friday 9:30 am - 9:00 pm Saturday 9:30 am - 5:00 pm Sunday 12:30 pm - 5:00 pm
Sayreville Public Library	1050 Washington Road Parlin, NJ 08859	(732) 727-0212	Monday - Thursday 9:30 am - 7:45 pm Friday and Saturday 9:30 am - 4:45 pm Sunday 1:00 pm - 4:45 pm
EPA Region 2 Superfund Records Center (Administrative Record)	290 Broadway, 18th Floor, New York, NY 10007- 1866	(212) 637-4308	Monday - Friday 8:00 am - 4:30 pm